



ALEXANDRIA.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 20.

SENATOR BROWN, of Georgia, is a Christian, and has given more to his church than any other man in his State, and, withal, he is a very wise man, as is best attested by his success. Here is what he says about the vain attempt now being made in Virginia to prohibit the use of liquor by the adoption of a local option law:

"Everybody who has any knowledge of the state of things in a prohibition State knows that any man who has money to pay for it and wants whiskey can get as much as he desires. It is driven out of respectable and orderly houses as well as out of the doggeries into the cellars and the hiding places. Those who want it can easily find it, and those who have the money can easily find it, and while it is used freely by those who desire it, it is relieved of all taxation, and the tax that it would otherwise pay must be raised by higher assessments on property."

How do the tax payers of Virginia relish the idea of the State's making up the loss of the three hundred and twenty thousand dollars she has heretofore received from her liquor license tax, by placing an additional tax to that amount upon their already heavily taxed property?

THE ASSISTANT treasurer of Richmond has published the names of the people who have tendered him coupons in payment of their taxes, and, it is understood, did so under the unwarrantable instructions of the indemnifying board of the State, which is composed of the first and second auditors, the secretary of the Commonwealth, the treasurer and the attorney general. The tenderers of the coupons are justified in what they did by the highest court in the land. The indemnifying board and the treasurer referred to are justified by no law and no court, and should be punished for a deliberate and concerted, though vain, attempt to injure certain people in Richmond. What would any of the board or of those who obey their commands think of a man who should publish a list of their debts or anything relating to their private affairs? And yet such a publication would not be half so malicious as that of which they have been guilty, for its animus was to boycott people for doing only what the law authorized them to do.

NO MATTER what else may be said about Mr. Gould, there is no conceivable doubt in the mind of any right thinking man that he was right when he said to the knights of labor: "The contest is not between your order and me, but between your order and the laws of the land. Your order has already defied those laws in preventing by violence this company from operating its roads. You held them that this company should not operate its roads under conditions prescribed by law, but only under conditions prescribed by you." This is a land presumed to be of law and order, where, under the law, the poor have the same rights as the rich. The strict observance of the law is the poor man's only safety. Without that observance the rich have him at a disadvantage. Money always has had, and always will have, owing to the weakness of human nature, potential influence, and it is only by an undeviating adherence to the law, and by the supremacy thereof, that the rights of those without money are secure.

IT is now stated in the newspapers that the recently appointed postmaster at Cincinnati is in close connection with the republican ring of that city. The republicans, when in control of the national administration, managed the federal offices so as to strengthen their party. It was supposed that the democrats, when they succeeded them, would do the same; but, to the disappointment of every body, republican as well as democrat, they have done just the reverse, and seem to have tried to make the offices at their disposal the means of weakening their party, and of restoring the republicans to power.

THE LIQUOR traffic committee of the U. S. House of Representatives yesterday ordered an adverse report on the bill providing that no person shall be licensed as a retail dealer in intoxicants by the United States until he has first secured a license as such from the local authorities where it is proposed to carry on the business of selling liquor. The only effect that the local option law will have in Virginia will be to deprive the State of the tax on liquor licenses, which, in her present condition, she can ill afford to lose.

THE ELMIRA division of the order of railway conductors, numbering one hundred and sixty members, have adopted a resolution declaring that: "We condemn strikes, and assert further that they are invariably ill-advised, gotten up by agitators, socialists, incendiaries and demagogues rather than by the representatives of honest labor." This division of workmen evidently know what they are talking about.

The Atlantic Monthly for May has been received from its publishers, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Its contents are: Weakness of the United States Government Under the Articles of Confederation, The Thruway, The Rosemary, Memories of London, The Heart's Call, The Genesis of the Bird Song, The Secret Out, The Golden Justice, The Arvan Homestead, Life Beyond, The Princess Casanoviensis, To Zenith, In the Clouds, About the Pacific, Walden's Art of Pheidias, Longfellow, The Contributors' Club, and Books of the Month.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Correspondence of the Alex. Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1886. One of the gentlemen whose names have been spoken of in connection with the nomination of the next democratic convention in the 8th Congressional district of Virginia, says the assured that General Hunter will not be a candidate for that nomination.

Something must be the matter with Mr. Riddleberger. It was only a week ago that he, by his single vote, defeated an amendment to a bill he supported repealing the statute prohibiting ex-Confederates from holding commissions in the U. S. army, and yet he has now prepared a bill repealing the very statute referred to, and will introduce it at the earliest opportunity and make a speech in favor of its passage.

A republican member of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections says there is "nothing to" the charge brought by the republican legislature of Ohio affecting the title to the seat Mr. Payne, of that State, holds in the Senate, and that the title committee so report.

Mr. Powderly, the chief of the knights of labor, is in the city, and was examined this morning by the House committee recently appointed to investigate the subject of the recent railroad strikes in the Southwest. The committee, of which Mr. Curtin is chairman, holds its meetings at the Congressional Hotel, near the Capitol.

Pennsylvania avenue was jammed last night, from 3d to 15th streets, by men, women and children, to witness the 7th regiment of New York troops, who arrived at the 6th street depot about nine o'clock. The soldiers were every where about the city today, large numbers of them at the Capitol. They will make another parade this afternoon.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Riddleberger presented a petition of the town of Fredericksburg for a public building at that place; also the petition of citizens of the District of Columbia in behalf of the passage of the bill for a cable railroad. Gen. Mahone introduced a bill to pay Henry Corbin, colored, of Lancaster county, Va., \$1,200, for three boats taken from him by the federal soldiers during the civil war. One hundred and twenty-five individual pension bills were reported by the pensions committee.

Mr. John Wise, of Virginia, was on the floor of the House to-day, but he flocked on the republican side.

Among the bills introduced in the House yesterday was one by Mr. Croxton for a public building at Fredericksburg. It is hardly possible, however, that such a bill can pass, as the Government only pays \$500 rent for the postoffice and customs house there now, and the interest upon the sum it would cost to erect a public building would amount to a good deal more than that. Mr. Cabell introduced a bill to reduce the tax on liquors distilled from fruits, and to provide against the destruction of stills and stilling apparatus until there had been adjudication by a court of competent jurisdiction, that the parties using the stills, &c., were guilty of offences against the Government, and the property the subject of forfeiture or destruction. He has already a bill pending to abolish the whole internal revenue system. Mr. Barbour presented a petition for the relief of Mariana G. Day.

In the House to-day, after the call of committees, Mr. Willis will attempt to call up the river and harbor bill. The Senate, immediately after the routine business, went into executive session.

The following 4th class postmasters were appointed in Virginia to-day: J. B. Yeomans at Apple Grove, Louisa county; M. A. Davidson at Camp Creek, Floyd; Wm. Bowler at Leeland, Stafford; and A. H. Branch at Lodore, Amelia.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Traffic was unusually active in East St. Louis yesterday.

Mr. John Kelly has been re-elected Grand Sachem of Tammany.

The Bishop of Madrid, who was shot by a priest on Sunday, died yesterday.

D. R. Smart, the New York shipping agent of Geo. Fowler & Son, Kansas City pork packers, has disappeared with \$35,000 of his employers' money.

The labor question has reached the importance of a vital issue in the life of business of all kinds in New York. Yesterday there was only one horse car road in the whole city running.

At a labor meeting in Washington last night Mr. Murphy, a representative in Congress from Iowa, said he felt prouder when he was janitor of a college than he did now as a representative in Congress. Whew!

The action of the Clerks' Early-Closing Association, of Washington, in joining the Knights of Labor has caused considerable dissatisfaction in the ranks of the organization. Some of the officers and members have resigned and more resignations are threatened.

The Master Builders of Washington held an informal meeting last night, and adjourned to meet later in the week. A report was received that a large number of journeymen carpenters had withdrawn from the Carpenters' Union, and that they would in the future act with the master builders.

At a regular meeting of the United Pressmen's Association in Pittsburgh yesterday a resolution was adopted condemning boycotting, which was characterized as a method of coercion unmanly and cowardly, subversive of the fundamental principles of justice and equity, and utterly repugnant to the spirit of our civil and religious institutions.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

L. H. Dashiell, a well-known citizen of Norfolk, died yesterday.

It is rumored that J. M. Langston, colored, will be a candidate for Congress from the Petersburg district next fall.

The Fredericksburg City Council, has passed a resolution appropriating \$2,250 for the enlargement and improvement of its jail.

Near Axton, a station on the Danville and New River Railroad last Sunday, a negro named Kellis Mooreman by a forged note induced Mike Mahone, a white man, to go to a neighboring house to play a game of cards. Mahone took a small sum of money with him, and on the way Mooreman knocked Mahone down and robbed him. Mahone was badly stunned, but recovered sufficiently to tell what had happened. A party of men soon captured Mooreman and lynched him. Mahone's injuries are thought to be fatal.

Last Saturday night a difficulty occurred near Locustville, Accomac county, between Dick Floyd, a young white man, and John Jackson, a negro desperado. Floyd was at a respectable house with several companions when the negro was discovered prowling around. Floyd went out and asked him what he was doing there. The negro made an insolent reply, whereupon Floyd knocked him down twice in rapid succession. When the negro rose the second time he rushed at Floyd with a drawn knife and cut him terribly about the face, arms and body, besides stabbing him twice in the breast. Floyd's cries for help brought his companions out, and the negro fled to the woods and has not yet been arrested. Floyd's wounds are serious. He belongs to one of the oldest and most highly respected families on the Eastern Shore, but has led a wild and dissipated life.

## THE ALEXANDRIA POSTOFFICE.

The Congressional Record of to day contains the following official account of the

confirmation of Major Herbert as Postmaster of this city, by the Senate, in executive session, May 15th:

William W. Herbert, to be postmaster at Alexandria, Alexandria County, Virginia. The above confirmation was accompanied by the following report from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads; which was ordered by the Senate to be printed in the Record:

In this case of William W. Herbert, nominated to be postmaster at Alexandria, Va., vice David A. Windsor, suspended under the provisions of the 1768th section of the Revised Statutes of the United States, it appears—

(1) That at the time of the suspension of Windsor his statutory term of office had yet to run something over one year.

(2) That in view of the persistent refusal of the Post-Office Department to furnish such papers as may have been filed in other cases of suspension, and on which suspensions are pretended to have been made, no request for such papers on which this suspension is pretended to have been made was preferred.

(3) That while the annexed letter of Windsor, addressed to the President, and received by him, as evidenced by the registered receipt attached, discloses the fact that his suspension was to be made on charges as solicited by the Vilas circular letter, it is not believed that any charges were preferred against Windsor affecting either his character as a man or his administration of the office, other than such as may have been preferred surreptitiously, in response to the Vilas circular letter.

(4) That there is no objection to the appointment.

(5) That the nomination of Herbert he reported to the Senate with the recommendation that it be confirmed.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Feb. 19, 1886. Sir: I most respectfully beg leave, through you, to submit the accompanying papers, with the facts therein contained, to the honorable members of the Postal Committee of the United States Senate, and ask at their hands an investigation into the causes and facts relating to my suspension and removal from the position of postmaster of the city of Alexandria, State of Virginia; also, into the standing and condition of said office at that time and prior thereto.

Among the papers hereto submitted is a copy of a letter dated May 23, 1885, from me to his excellency, the President, which will give you all of the detailed facts as gathered by me; also the postoffice registered receipt to insure safe transit and delivery, and the President's receipt for the said letter. Since that time the only communication received from the President was his order of suspension and removal, dated July 6, 1885, which I also submit.

I am to-day totally ignorant of the cause of my removal, and know of none save that I am a republican, and ask at your hands a vindication of my character and the manner in which I filled the position entrusted to my care and confidence, and earnestly desire that the good character that I have always borne in a community where I have lived all my life—over fifty years—be relieved from the taint and insinuation that I am a rascal and have been turned out.

I am, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,  
DAVID A. WINDSOR.

Hon. William Mahone, Member U. S. Senate Postal Committee.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., May 23, 1885.

Sir: In a conversation with Hon. J. S. Barbour, of this State, on the 21st inst., I was informed by him that charges had been preferred against me as postmaster of my native city, Alexandria, Va. I asked him if I would be entitled to a copy of them for investigation. His reply was, "Certainly." I immediately called upon Postmaster-General Vilas, introducing myself, and informed him of the conversation and information obtained from Mr. Barbour, and requesting to be furnished with a copy of charges and the names of my accusers. The answer received from the Postmaster-General was, that he did not propose to make his Department a court of inquiry. I then asked him to be allowed to see the charges and the names of the accusers; this he positively declined to do. I then asked him if he intended to inaugurate a star-chamber tribunal under civil service reform, to invite and receive charges against officials, to convict and execute without giving them an opportunity of knowing that they were even accused, and in all probability by partisans of disreputable character; to this his only reply was that it was only necessary for him to know that charges were made, and that he would act accordingly. I then invited him to an examination at the standing of my office. This was, he said, left to the examiners.

This was all I could obtain in the way of satisfaction, information, or justice from the Postmaster-General. I then informed him that I was sorry that I should be compelled to call upon one higher in authority than himself. I have endeavored to correct, quote the conversation between the Postmaster-General and myself, and, knowingly, would not misrepresent him. I do, therefore, Mr. President, with the great respect to which your exalted position entitles you, make this my appeal, and lay before you the above statement of facts. I desire to say further that the administration of my office stands unassailed and unassailable. I received my office at the hands of a republican administration, and while I would not out of self-respect violate the proprieties of my official relations with an administration of opposite politics, I did not suppose it was intended to remove term officers merely because they were republicans, and if my removal is to be made simply for that reason, I have nothing more to say, as I have no concessions to make of my political faith, but if for any better cause, then I most respectfully suggest I certainly have a right to know it. I would make no compromise of my political convictions to retain my position, and the man who would, in my judgment, is unworthy the respect and confidence of any party.

Surely the highest attribute of a wise and honest ruler should be a guarantee of justice to the most humble citizen, and, Mr. President, I cannot but believe that one occupying the exalted position of yourself, and upon whom so much depends, will allow your subordinates to convert the Government Departments into star-chamber tribunals under the guise of "civil-service reform," for the purpose of inviting and receiving charges, trying, convicting, and depriving citizens of their rights upon *ex parte* evidence.

I ask, therefore, respectfully the opportunity of seeing and meeting my accusers, and the right of defense. Certainly the humblest citizen is entitled to this privilege; otherwise, it can not but appear that I am removed wholly upon political grounds, by secret charges, without an opportunity of defense.

I am, most respectfully,

DAVID A. WINDSOR, Postmaster.

His excellency Grover Cleveland, President United States.

It costs the Government a little less than \$300,000 annually to sustain the military bands.

The Virginia Repudiators and the Amateur Photographer.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

Sir—From an editorial in the Richmond Dispatch of the 21st ult., which I have just seen, it would appear that that journal is using its best endeavors to find some means whereby the long expected reign of "peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety," promised by the Governor to all good and consistent repudiators, in his message to the Legislature, may be commenced in Virginia without further delay.

Unfortunately for myself (and doubtless there are many like me) the larger portion of my modest patrimony was, many years ago, invested in Virginia bonds, and, up to the present time, the action of the State has not imparted any large amount of "peace and happiness" to my mind. Thinking, at any rate, that I might, in my humble way, promote the cause of "truth and justice," I asked a friend of mine, who occupies his innocent leisure with a small photographic camera, to photograph the face of one of the tax receivable coupons. I wished to obtain a lasting memorial of the terms of the contract existing between Virginia and myself, which would also serve as a warning to my friends and others against putting their faith in the promises of a "religious and pious," but dishonest State.

The likeness was so far successful that it was a reproduction of the original coupon, much on the same way as the carte de visite is a reproduction of myself. One of these photographs came under the notice of the *Pull* *Magazine*, which expressed its opinion that "such a telling advertisement of the dishonesty of Virginia of its own coupons, might hasten the conversion of the State to honesty." A copy of this paragraph, together with one of the coupon photographs, was sent to the editor of the Richmond Dispatch, and has called forth the remarkable editorial referred to above. Now mark the dreadful result of being an amateur photographer. The Dispatch sees in the photograph the long looked for means whereby the creditors of the State can be ignominiously put to confusion and repudiation established for ever in Virginia on the best and surest foundations. The Dispatch admits that whereas there has hitherto been a difficulty in procuring a counterfeit coupon, owing to there being no such thing in existence, the State has, notwithstanding this fact, made the assumption that such existed in large numbers, the reason and excuse for her readjusting policy. Now, says the Dispatch, we have at length obtained what we have been so long in want of; we can now show that forged coupons really exist and hence every one must admit that coupon killer laws were an absolute necessity! Has the editor of the Dispatch ever heard a certain little story about a large mountain and a ridiculous mouse? If I had not seen former articles in the Dispatch I should have supposed that the journal was a sort of Virginia Punch, and I should perhaps have smiled at its humor, but knowing the peculiar views it now holds on the debt question I must endeavor to treat its editorial seriously, especially as of some of the remarks therein made show a want of ingenuousness, whilst others are an entire perversion of the truth.

To say "the photographs are facsimiles" and that "the coupons are counterfeited" is disingenuous; to assert that the "counterfeit is as good as the genuine coupon so far as any person not an expert can testify," and that "the collecting officers could not detect the real character," is simply untrue. The photographs are in different reproductions of the face of a tax receivable coupon, the backs are entirely blank, and they are printed on the ordinary albumenized paper. They are, of course, colorless, so that no child could possibly mistake the photograph for the original coupon. Neither in appearance, color, nor texture does even the face of the photograph resemble the face of the coupon. As, however, I should not like the friends of the Dispatch, who will, no doubt, flock to its office to see this wonderful forgery, to suffer disappointment when they find how grossly they have been misled, I will take the editor into my confidence and disclose to him a plan whereby he can get over the difficulty which must always arise from the want of resemblance between a photograph and its original. Let the editor purchase two small pieces of looking glass and hang these up on opposite walls in the editorial sanctum; then, when a crowd of friends has collected in the outer office, let him admit them and hold up a genuine coupon between the mirrors. Every visitor can then truthfully say he has plainly seen a counterfeit presentation of a genuine coupon, both back and front, and alike to the original in color and all other respects. What more can the Dispatch want? Here is the whole difficulty solved in a simple and inexpensive manner, and the discovery of such a happy idea cannot fail to be a first rate advertisement for the Dispatch itself.

Personally, I should be only too glad to hear that the State had produced one of my photographs in court in order to prove that forged coupons were in circulation. Such an act would do the bondholders' cause the greatest possible good, and the fact of the Dispatch suggesting so absurd and miserable a pretext as this shows to what a desperate condition the repudiators have been driven. It is difficult to believe that a journal which was once the advocate of public morality, can degrade its position and misuse its influence by publishing articles which are painful to read from their entire want of regard for the good name and honor of the State. In conclusion I can only express a wish that the editor of the Dispatch will send me a photograph of himself with full instructions how to pass it off for the original. I can then introduce him to my friends, who, I feel sure, will truthfully say that they feel just as much satisfaction as though they had seen the editor himself.

I beg to offer you, sir, my grateful thanks for your consistent advocacy of the bond holders' cause, and remain

Your obedient servant,  
The "INDIGNANT CRANK"

who had the coupons photographed.

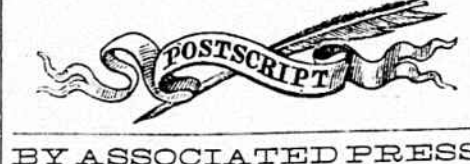
LONDON, England, April 9, 1886.

COURT OF APPEALS YESTERDAY.—Nash vs. the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company. Argued by Geo. P. Harg, esq., for plaintiff in error, and Col. John B. Young for defendant in error, and submitted.

Barksdale vs. Hairston. Argued by E. E. Bouldin, esq., for appellees, and continued until to-day.

THE SEVENTH NEW YORK REGIMENT.—The famous Seventh regiment, of New York, arrived in Washington last night, and received an enthusiastic welcome at the depot by a committee of citizens and the Washington Light Infantry corps. The line of march was then formed and the column proceeded up the avenue to the artillery band leading the Infantry, the reception committee following and the Seventh regiment bringing up the rear, eight hundred strong, and divided into ten companies, headed by their famous regimental band of seventy-six pieces and drum corps. Arriving at the armory of the Light Infantry the usual greetings were exchanged.

There is something soft and tender in the fall of a single snow flake, but it always reminds us to look after our bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup—our old stand-by in the days of coughs and colds—for we have always found it reliable.



BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1886.

SENATE.

In introducing a bill providing for the retirement of disabled officers of the army, Mr. Butler impressed on the Military Committee, to which the bill was referred, the urgent need of some legislation to relieve the active list of the army, by retiring officers who are disabled and eligible for retirement, but who cannot be retired under the present laws, because the retired list is full.

Mr. Gibson, gave notice that after morning business to-morrow he would ask unanimous consent to occupy the attention of the Senate for 20 minutes in some remarks on the question of open executive sessions.

At 12:45 p. m., Mr. Frye moved on executive session, and, the motion being agreed to, the Senate galleries were cleared and the doors closed.

HOUSE.

A number of bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. Collins, of Massachusetts, fixing the salaries of U. S. District Judges at \$5,000, and one by Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, to regulate commercial sales of goods by sample, price lists, &c., between residents of the several States and Territories.

Mysteries Victim.

NAVASOTA, Tex., April 20.—Another mysterious victim of Judge Lynch was found about this city yesterday near the village of Washington, on Brazos river. A farmer named Wilson found the body of a light colored mulatto floating near the shore. He tied the corpse to a tree and notified the nearest justice of the peace, who held an inquest on the body. The examination revealed a dark blue mark around the neck, which was broken. The ankles of the mulatto also bore marks of the rope, indicating that weights had been tied to his feet. His skull was broken as though from the blow of a revolver handle, probably to silence his outcries. Who the dead man is or what terrible crime he committed, which brought such fatal vengeance, is a profound mystery here. The theory is that he was swung from some bridge across the Brazos many miles above, and the rope afterward cut in expectation that the weight on his ankles would carry the body to the bottom.

The New York Street Car Strikers.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The tie up on the street car lines has been partly unlocked and the cars on all the roads are running, all but the Third Avenue road sending out their regular number of cars. The order to relieve the tie up on all the lines but the 3rd Avenue was issued early this morning by the officers of the Empire Protective Association, on the assurance being given them that the officials of the other companies were not assisting and would not assist the Third Avenue road. The latter road ran a number of cars with new drivers and conductors, but the inside and platforms of these cars were filled with police officers. All along the route the new drivers and conductors and even the police were saluted by the jeers and yells of the crowds which collected at different points. At Park Row—the end of the journey—the sidewalk was lined with a crowd but no one interfered to oppose the progress of the cars.

Village Inundated.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 20.—At six o'clock this morning the village of East Lee was inundated and devastated by the breaking away of the dam at Mud Pond reservoir, Mountain Lake, about 21 miles from the village. The pond covered many acres of swamp, and was increased from its original limited size by extensive dams built by a club of manufacturers as a storage place for water. East Lee village, whose half dozen paper mills are situated on the stream, received its first news of the accident when the flood came pouring down the streets, the water being from four to six feet deep, and bringing with it trees, portions of houses, barns, fences, wagons and every form of movable property. The bodies of six persons have been found.

More Trouble With Strikers.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The officers of the Lake Shore road attempted to move some freight trains to-day, when the usual scenes occurred. Obstacles were placed upon the track and in a slight fracas which occurred a brakeman was knocked down by some of the mob. Gov. Oglesby is here and is now engaged in a consultation with the road authorities.

Killed by a Barkeeper.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Charles E. Kyle, a painter, who recently came to this city from San Antonio, Texas, was killed last night in a saloon row, by being struck on the forehead with a pop bottle by the bartender, an Italian, named Charles Sodini. The murderer was jailed.

Governor Oglesby.

CHICAGO, April 20.—A special from Springfield, Ill., says: Governor Oglesby left Springfield on the midnight train for Chicago to personally inform himself regarding the strike. He denied that his visit was in response to a request for his presence there.

Colored Knights of Labor.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 20.—A special to the News from Texarkana says: "It has been discovered that within the past three weeks the knights of Labor have organized several colored assemblies in the vicinity of Texarkana, both in Arkansas and Texas."

Bank Closed.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., April 20.—The City National Bank of Williamsport closed its doors this morning. The cause of the bank's trouble is said to be defalcations amounting to about twenty thousand dollars together with a number of heavy losses.

During last week there were two failures

in Leesburg, one T. J. Steadman, and the other S. A. Campbell, both of whom were engaged in the grocery and liquor trade.

In an interview with a large manufacturer in New York yesterday he said:

"I dare not take large contracts, because I do not know at what hour my men may quit work for some grievance, real or fancied, and leave me in a position where I cannot fulfill my agreements. I know it is so with others besides myself. No sane man will make contracts for the future now which depend for their fulfillment upon the caprice of a body of men who may cease work any moment at the arbitrary command of some 'master workman' at a thousand miles away. The result of all this is going to be utter stagnation of business and great suffering among the poor, accompanied by rioting and other miserable consequences."

THE WASHINGTON *Republican* says a free bridge across the Potomac will reduce the price of butter in Washington one third, and that of other farm produce in proportion. If that be so the names of all the Virginia farmers now on the free bridge petitions will be removed at once.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The "episode" published in yesterday's GAZETTE was incorrect, as the party spoken of were not a bride and groom as represented. In justice and respect a friend who knows this error is made.

One of Baltimore's foremost Commission Merchants, Mr. W. Edwin Chipchase (of *Chipchase Bros.*), writes:—A few days since I sprained my left foot, the pain was so severe that I could hardly walk at all, and saw your Salvation Oil advertised, so determined to give it a square trial. A few applications relieved me entirely and my foot is now as strong as ever. For the relief and cure of sprains and inflammations I regard it as a preparation of great merit.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The stock market opened strong this morning, first prices showing advances of  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent, and in the early dealings a dull but firm tone prevailed, and further fractional advances were made. Later a heavy tone prevailed, and the early advances were lost and fractions in addition.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, April 20.—There is an improved tone in the Flour markets, but no material change in prices. The offerings of Wheat to-day were small and of very inferior quality; we again note an active home milling demand for choice grades, with little disposition on the part of dealers to pay full prices for common and damaged lots. Corn is higher and firm. Rye and Oats steady. Produce is in more liberal receipt and easy.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—Va's consolidated 55, past due coupons—; new 3s 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 10-10; 42 bid to day. Cotton steady, middling 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Flour steady, with a moderate inquiry. Wheat—Southern steady and quiet; Western higher for spot; Southern red 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do amber 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Western winter red spot 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Aug 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do amber 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do yellow 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Western mixed spot 47 bid; April 46 $\frac{1}{2}$  bid; May and June 45 $\frac{1}{2}$  bid; steamer 44 $\frac{1}{2}$  bid; Oats steady and quiet; Southern 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Western white 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do do 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Penna 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Rye steady 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Provisions nominally steady. Eggs firmer at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  bid. Sugar higher; A soft 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Whiskey steady at \$1 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  120. Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Wheat—May opened strong and higher at 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ , but sold down to 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Corn steady at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; for May, Oats steady at 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Pork steady at 89 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  for May. Lard steady at \$5 95 for June.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Stocks dull and steady. Money easy. 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Cotton quiet, middling 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Orleans 97 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; futures steady. Flour dull and easy. Wheat lower. Corn dull and lower. Pork steady at 89 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Lard steady at \$6 20.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, April 19.—Beef (Cattle)—Best Beef (cattle) ranged as follows: Best \$60.50; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; medium or good fair quality \$48.75 to 50¢; medium or good fair quality \$42.50 to 45¢